FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESS CARRIES SFRY INTERVIEW WITH KOSOVO WRITER

AU091833 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 5 Mar 87 p 4

[ATA report: "What Is Wrong With the Name Arben?"]

[Text] Under this headline, and with the subhead "On Creative Freedom and Misunderstandings Over Albanian Names and the Albanian Cultural Area," the newspaper BORBA reprinted an article from the Slovene paper DELO. Presented in the form of an interview with the KOSOVO writer and academician Rexhep Gosja, the piece said, among other things:

It is not surprising that literary creativity in Kosovo is thematically very limited, and that it is impossible even to think of publishing writings, let alone entire works, which are awarded prizes in other parts of the country. This is only one aspect of creative freedom under our current conditions.

When asked what other elements of creative freedom he had in mind, Rexhap Gosja said that some time ago the review FJALA refused to accept one of his articles on personal and geographical names and Albanian popular songs in Macedonia. "It was not simply a question of my article. They did not want to print a number of similar pieces. They became what you might call 'victims' of my article. This piece addresses a subject often discussed in the press that in the republic of Macedonia the names of Albanian towns must be written (and therefore pronounced) just as they are written and pronounced in Macedonian. This 'new enforced spelling' of Albanian names is virtually the same as forcing residents of Serbo-Croatian-speaking areas to write and pronounce 'Skoplje' as "Skopje,' or substituting 'Wien' for 'Bec,' 'Roma' for 'Rim,' 'Thessaloniki' for 'Sulun,' 'Shkoder' for Skadar,' 'Valona' for 'Vlore', and 'Deutschland' for 'Nemacka.'

It has been proclaimed, or rather, prohibited in Macedonia for children to be given Albanian names with historical or cultural origins. This includes such names as, Kastriot, which comes from the surname of Skenderbeg, the outstanding Albanian and European fighter and defender of Christianity who fought against the Turks in the 15th century. It is just like saying that children cannot be given such historical names as Ciril, Metod, Kliment, Stefan, Lazar, Radoslav, Tvrtko, etc. The Albanian names Arben and Shqipe are also banned. This is the same as prohibiting the name Francois (Mitterrand) or Francoise (Sagan) in France, Italo (Calvino) in Italy, (John) English in Britain, Indira (Gandhi) in India, or Makedonka in Macedonia, Slaven in Slovenia, Srbo, Srboljub, Srbobran in Serbia, etc. Personal names such as Vjosa and Tomor [a river and a mountain in Albania] have also been termed undesirable, which is more or less the same as banning the names Jadranka, Vardarka, Drinka, Zlatiborka, etc., or thousands of other personal names in the world drawn from the names of places, mountains, rivers, or lakes. Among other names that have been banned or declared undesirable are Liridon and Liridona ["Liri" means "freedom, "do" means "want" in Albanian] because, it is said, they express a desire for freedom! This is the same as banning the names Slobodan or Slobodanka in Serbo-Croatian, or Libertino in Italian.

As the press in Macedonia has now announced, of the 600 Albanian popular songs broadcast by local radio stations and Skopje radio and television, 570 have now been banned on the grounds that they "arouse a national spirit." Most of them were composed centuries ago and deal with such things as love and marriage, or people who took to the road as migrant workers to earn a bit of bread.

Albanians have a common historical and cultural tradition, and a common literary language. However, in recent years we have seen persistent effort to separate contemporary Albanian culture from its national traditions, which are shared by all Albanians. We see such attempts in many books, newpapers, and magazines, and particularly in KNJIZEVNA REC. The most concrete expression has been found in the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Unfortunately, the Albanians living in Yugoslavia today have no cultural contact with Albania. This is truly an extraordinary anachronism, not only for Europe, but for the world. You can travel, for example, from Belgrade or Tirana to Tokyo, Sao Paulo, or any other city in the world in a day. People have even gone to the moon and are still planning to travel to other planets, but you still cannot go from Pristina to Tirana or from Tirana to Pristina. Although Yugoslavia has no diplomatic relations with Israel, the writer David Albahar can go to Tel Aviv whenever he wants, but academic researchers from Kosovo can neither go to Tirana nor obtain books, newspapers, and magazines in the field of Albanian studies, either from Albania or from other countries. I had begun to plan a history of old Albanian literature, but I gave up the project 2 years ago, as I did not have access to such sources as the books, manuscripts, and other materials housed in the National Library in Tirana, and I could not continue my work without them. This has happened to others interested in Albanian studies, as well. I wonder if we can say that Albanian scientific workers in Kosovo enjoy the same rights as their colleagues elsewhere. What sort of creative freedom can they speak of? Their freedom of academic creativity is undoubtedly quite limited.

VELAYATI OFFICIAL VISIT, TALKS CONTINUE

Received by Atanasov

AU121449 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati. They discussed bilateral cooperation and certain topical problems of the modern world.

Meets With Zhivkov

AU121450 Sofia BTA in English 1314 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 12 (BTA) -- Today Bulgaria's State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov received Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of Iran, who is paying an official visit to this country.

The meeting gave a high assessment to bilateral relations and expressed the mutual wish for their promotion in the interst of the two peoples, of peace and security.

The talks also discussed a number of issues of international affairs. The Bulgarian state leader stressed the necessity of joining the efforts of all states and peoples in the name of the preservation of peace on the planet.

Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

Talks With Mladenov

AU121436 Sofia BTA in English 1314 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 12 (BTA) -- The talks between Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of Iran, who is on an official visit to this country, continued in a sincere atmosphere today.

The two sides paid attention to some regional problems.

Analysing the situation in the Middle East the two ministers condemned the aggressive policy of Israel and stood in support of the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, of its legitimate rights, as well as of its right to establish its own independent state. They expressed alarm over the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and stood for immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from the territory of that sovereign state.

Considerable attention was paid to the situation in the Persian Gulf. Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati dwelled on the development of the armed conflict with Iraq and set forth the well-known position of the Iranian Government on this question.

Minister Petur Mladenov voiced his serious concern over the continuation of this conflict which has brought to a number of victims and destructions. Stressing that the people of Bulgaria nourish friendly feelings for the peoples of Iran and Iraq, Mr Petur Mladenov insisted on finding of ways for peaceful settlement of the disputable questions, by respecting the sovereignty and legitimate rights of the two countries, without foreign interference, in compliance with the principles of the U.N. and international law.

Mr. Petur Mladenov and Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati discussed the situation around Afghanistan. They stressed that the normalization of the situation in that country is in interest of the Afghan people themselves, of its neighbours, of peace and security in the Middle East and in the whole world.

Bulgaria's foreign minister noted that Iran could play a more important role for the political settlement of the question.

The two sides reiterated their readiness to continue to support the struggle of all peoples and national-liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America for national independence and social progress.

It was ascertained that Bulgaria and Iran have common or similar positions on a number of the discussed problems, which favours the cooperation between them, these are the issues of consolidation of peace and security, disarmament, most of all in the sphere of nuclear weapons, the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Zionism and apartheid.

The Bulgarian foreign minister informed his Iranian colleague of Bulgaria's relations with the neighbouring Balkan states, saying that the policy of this country toward her neighbouring states is guided by the principles of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs, of good-neighbourly relations, understanding and cooperation.

The two ministers made a detailed review of the Bulgaro-Iranian relations. They noted that these are developing succesfully and outlined the ways to further activate the mutually advantageous cooperation.

Stressing the usefulness of the exchanges of visits by representatives of the two countries' governments, Mr Petur Mladenov and Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati spoke in support of the further elevation of the level of the political relations which they assessed as good.

Special attention was paid to the development of the cooperation in the fields of trade, the economy, transport, science and technology. The two ministers reiterated their countries' readiness to take effective steps towards the broadening of the bilateral relations. They expressed satisfaction with the level of the trade exchange and spoke about the need to increase it. The ministers paid attention to the importance of the contacts in the fields of mechanical engineering, metallurgy and agriculture.

Viewing the existing treaties and agreements as an important factor for the general development of the Bulgaro-Iranian relations, Mr Petur Mladenov and Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati outlined the ways for their further enriching.

The two countries' foreign ministers exchanged views on the prospects for the widening of the contacts in the sphere of culture.

Further on Afghanistan

LD130020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpts] According to the Central News Unit, the second round of talks between the foreign ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Bulgaria took place on Thursday morning [12 March]. [passage omitted]

On the question of Afghanistan, Dr Velayati noted that it is part of the Islamic world and that 2 million Afghan refugees live in Iran. He added: The fate of that country should be decided by the Afghan people. Thus, the Soviet forces must withdraw from Afghan soil immediately. This does not mean that the United States or any other country should replace them. We believe that no solution can be successful without the participation of the Afghan People's true representatives and the mujahedin.

Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mladenov explained his country's views on these issues supporting the Arab and Palestinian nations in their anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist struggles. He described their fight as just and in search of freedom. He added: We are seeking a solution to end the war and have kept in mind your viewpoints and positions at the United Nations and other international bodies. He then detailed Bulgaria's stand on Afghanistan, the Balkan states, and Bulgarian Muslims, emphasizing the constitutional rights enjoyed by Muslims there. In addition, Velayati met and conferred with Khristo Khristov, trade minister and chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, on Thursday evening.

Confers With Khristov

AU121859 Sofia BTA in English 1731 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 12 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Iranian economic relations are developing successfully. The constantly improving structure of bilateral countertrade is indicative of this. Bulgaria's export for Iran is dominated by mechanical engineering products (about 30 per cent of the total export). Bulgaria's mechanical engineering is represented mainly by hoisting and hauling machines, trucks and machine tools. Bulgaria's export list also includes a number of chemical products, metals, veterinary preparations and telephone exchanges.

From Iran Bulgaria imports oil, zinc concentrate, black copper, textiles and mouldings. A novelty in Iran's export are cars and microbuses.

Joint production is also undergoing a favourable development, especially in the field of I.C.E. trucks and tobacco products.

The participation of the two countries in the Plovdiv and Tehran Fairs is indicative of their striving to maintain active economic contacts.

Ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, mining and agriculture are also promising fields of cooperation between the two countries.

The existing normative basis regulating the trade and economic relations between the two countries plays an important role. it corresponds to the mutual interests and creates conditions for promoting cooperation.

The state and prospects of bilateral economic contacts was the main subject of the talks between Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and Mr. Khristo Khristov, minister of trade of Bulgaria.

PAPAZOV-LED DELEGATION TRAVELS TO PDRY FOR TALKS

EA051111 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Mar 87

[Text] Brother Qasim 'Abd al-Rabb, Central Committee member and chairman of the Higher Committee for Party Control, met this morning with a Bulgarian party delegation currently visiting our country. The group is led by Comrade Nacho Papazov, Central Committee member and chairman of the party Central Control-Auditing Commission.

At the start of their talks, Brother Qasim 'Abd al-Rabb welcomed Comrade Papazov and his delegation, stressing that his trip would help strengthen and deepen militant relations between the two friendly countries' parties on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Democratic Yemen and People's Bulgaria.

Talks Conclude

AU112109 Sofia BTA in English 1930 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Sofia, March 11 (BTA) -- A delegation of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the BCP, headed by its chairman Mr Nacho Papazov, visited the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen at the invitation of the Supreme Party Control Commission of the Yemeni Socialist Party.

The delegation was received by Mr 'Ali Salim al-Baydh, secretary general of the CC of the Yemeni Socialist Party, and by a number of party and state officials. During the talks, the two sides briefed each other on the tasks and activities of their parties in the field of party control and discussed matters related to the bilateral relations in view of their further development.

Mr Nacho Papazov emphasized Bulgaria's support for the Yemeni Socialist Party's effort aimed at eliminating the consequences of the events of January 13, 1986, and at strengthening the unity of the party and the people of Democratic Yemen. The leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party expressed its determination to follow the course of socialist changes in a close cooperation and unity with the Soviet Union and the other members of the socialist community.

ALEKSANDROV ATTENDS PERNIK OKRUG BCP PLENUM

AU071907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] An okrug BCP committee plenum has been held in Pernik, and Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov took part. Organizational matters topped the agenda. Khristo Bonin was relieved as Pernik Okrug BCP Committee first secretary in connection with his election as chairman of the Metallurgy and Mineral Raw Materials Association. The plenum selected Vasil Zanchev, formerly deputy chairman of the Energetika Economic Trust, as member of the okrug committee and elected him first secretary.

PRAGUE POSTPONES NETHERLANDS MINISTER'S VISIT

LD121228 Hilversum International Service in English 1130 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] The authorities in Czechoslovakia have postponed indefinitely a planned visit to Prague by Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek. The visit was to have taken place at the end of April. Prague explains its decision by pointing out that the visit would have coincided with an official state visit to Czechoslovakia by the Finnish president, Koivisto. However, observers believe that the cancellation of Mr van den Broek's visit is Prague's response to the awarding of a major Dutch cultural prize to the dissident author Vaclav Havel last year. Mr Havel is seen as a prominent mouthpiece for the dissident movement Charter 77. At the time the Czechoslovakian Government reacted with some irritation to the fact that the independent Erasmus Foundation had decided to award the prestigious prize to Havel. The governments in The Hague and in Prague are now to decide on a new date for Mr van den Broek's visit.

'JAZZ SECTION' TRIAL COMMENTS FOLLOW SENTENCING

RUDE PRAVO Views Hearing

LD121111 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 12 Mar 87

[From the press review]

[Text] In an article entitled "The Law Applies to Everyone," RUDE PRAVO writes about the trial of Karel Srp, Vladimir Kouril, and three other persons who made a profit of more than Kcs 1.7 billion in 1 and 1/2 years beginning in 1984 by publishing, distributing, and selling various publications. At least Kcs 60,000 was used for unlawful club activity in one section of the Czech Musicians' Union, which has not existed for 2 years.

The course of the trial -- and Western journalists present at the hearing could see it for themselves -- confirmed that the group of five defendants purposely created financial resources that were used for additional unauthorized business activity.

The bourgeois media whipped up a hostile campaign around the trial accompanied by gross slanders against socialist Czechoslovakia and its cultural policy in particular. Some agencies and papers even claimed that this was a trial designed to settle accounts with modern music in Czechoslovakia. RUDE PRAVO notes that there is no need to prove that jazz has a long tradition in our country, and anyone who is interested may enjoy it to the full. Jazz and other types of modern musical concerts are available for everyone and widely attended. There are many groups attached to houses of culture that play jazz and other types of modern music and are highly esteemed internationally. We have festivals and competitions of high standard. Everyone has the option to take part in any of these activities, but the law of the country and legal provisions arising from it must be observed, notes RUDE PRAVO.

Report Charges 'Racketeering'

LD122118 Prague Television Service in Czech 1830 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Yesterday we reported a decision by the Prague-4 District Court and we now return to this case.

Music, whether pop, folk, classical or jazz, has a rich tradition in our country, and our musicians and musical nation have never turned their backs on anything of value which elevates music and man to full satisfaction. As is known, however, various hangers-on live off the backs of musicians and their art -- that has always been, still is and evidently will continue to be the case. In our country, however, we do not intend to ignore a fungus growing on a sound tree trunk, figuratively speaking. This is the context in which the trial ended in Prague on Wednesday concerning the criminal activity of Karel Srp, Vladimir Kouril and three other persons who distributed and sold various publications -- through which they gained a considerable financial sum -- dating back to 1984, and also of their prohibited club activities. In the West this is simply called financial racketeering or tax evasion, and this is precisely what the court proceedings were about in this case.

No sooner were these hangers-on brought to trial, however -- and perhaps also because they used to belong to the jazz section of the Czech Musicians' Union which has now been defunct for 2 years -- than a campaign was whipped up about them. This campaign, however, simply and unashamedly claims jazz is suppressed in our country, without making any mention of the crimes committed by the defendants. In our country jazz has, without a doubt, a long tradition: Eloquent testimony of this fact is provided by the virtuoso performances of jazzmen at the Prague International Jazz Festival, and Western jazz performers and experts are full of praise for our jazz, and our jazz bands regularly perform abroad. I could continue and mention the dozens of jazz concerts organized every week all over the country, too, such as the television "Studio (?M)" program which features excellent jazz performances and has an enormous following by viewers. At the same time it has to be said that some of the response is not favorable because, of course, some viewers think jazz is given too much air time -- well, you can't please everyone, can you?

From all this it is quite clear that the bourgeois media are concerned about something altogether different than jazz in our country. What a shame that the foreign newsmen who were present from the western media did not listen to the judge very attentively, because if they did they could surely approve of the fact that financial racketeering was punished and tax fiddlers were brought to trial, just as they are in Western countries.

EDITORIAL CONTRASTS USSR, U.S. VIEWS OF ARMS RACE

AU101433 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Feb 87 p 7

[Milan Rusko commentary: "After 568 Days of Unilateral Moratorium; Commentator's Opinion" -- passages between slantlines published in widespace]

[Text] A nuclear explosion resounded at the nuclear test range near Semipalatinsk 568 days after the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions went into effect. The decision to carry out the explosion was not an easy one. For 18 months the Soviet Union had been striving to make the United States and other nuclear powers join in its abstention. Regrettably, a favorable echo to this could be found only in the PRC; Washington, Paris, and London ignored the mass protests of the world public and continued testing new generations of nuclear arms: They carried out more than 30 nuclear tests -- 26 of them in the United States -- during the Soviet moratorium. The USSR prolonged the moratorium several times despite all this. However, the maintenance of an strategic, approximate nuclear equilibrium is vital to the security of the USSR and the entire socialist community, and it is impossible to merely continue stating ad infinitum that the other side is developing and testing new kinds of weapons destined for a nuclear attack.

During the moratorium's 18 months, the USSR not only extended the deadline it had originally set, but also submitted proposals which, if adopted, would draw the Soviet and American positions closer together. For instance, when the United States rejected the proposal on a /general and total/ nuclear test ban, the USSR proposed the conclusion of an agreement limiting the destructive force of explosions, and the limitation of the number of tests carried out in the course of a year up to their total halt and the liquidation of nuclear arms. What was the U.S. response?

Both President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger declared they would not break off nuclear tests!

The patient attempts of the Soviet leadership to explain to the American side that a nuclear war would be a catastrophe for all mankind, that no great power today can resort to extortion from a position of strength, and that it is essential to apply new thinking to the sphere of international relations, have not even led to the desired result. On several occasions the USSR pointed out that, by carrying out the first nuclear test this year, the United States will waste a historical opportunity, as the Soviet Union will no longer be able to stand by its unilateral commitment. The United States carried out two tests in February and has prepared a whole series of further tests.

However, even in this situation, the USSR is refusing to sink so low as to participate in the nuclear arms race. As Eduard Shevardnadze stressed last year on the grounds of the UN General Assembly, the USSR is determined to sign an agreement on a total and general nuclear arms ban /at any time and place/ whatsoever! "We have opened, and we continue to leave open, all doors to any and all honorable steps aimed at limiting and reducing weapon strengths, at ensuring reliable control over this process, and at consolidating mutual international security," Mikhail Gorbachev declared the day before yesterday [25 February] at the Soviet Trade Unions Congress. He stressed that the USSR will do everything to ensure its own defense and the defense of its friends and allies, so that "nobody will feel tempted to test the firmness of its borders. But we will not take a single step which would go beyond the demands and needs of sensible and adequate defense." It is exactly this principle which is in such sharp contrast to Washington's militarist plans to acquire the position of world hegemony through feverish nuclear armament.

KLICHA, ZOTOV SPEAK AT ARMY MEETING IN PRAGUE

AU121112 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Mar 87 p 3

[CTK report: "On Party Work in the Army"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A 2-day meeting of senior officials of the Czechoslovak People's Army [CSLA] ended in Prague on Wednesday [4 March].

Colonel General Jaroslav Klicha, chief of the CSLA's Main Political Administration, in his speech elucidated the amendments of the Directives for the Work of Political Agencies and of the Directives for the Work of CPCZ Organizations in the Army which the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium approved on 7 January 1987. The amendments respect the principle that the quality of the fulfillment of programmatic tasks and the activity and initiative of people depend directly on the assretion of the CPCZ's leading role in our society. The directives are aimed at closer integration of the party's political work in the Army with the crucial tasks of combat and mobilization readiness and combat and political training. They formulate in greater detail the obligations of commanders and chiefs vis-a-vis CPCZ primary organizations and expand the right of party control for organizations in the sector of scientific-technical activity, in military schools, and in the CSLA's cultural and medical establishments. [paragraph continues]

The amended directives express in more comprehensive terms the requirements placed on the contents and effectiveness of ideological work.

Colonel General Jaroslav Klicha stressed that the strengthening of the CSLA's cooperation with social organizations of the National Front and with other institutions plays an increasingly important role in raising the combat strength and preparedness of our army and in promoting its educational mission and popularity in society.

Colonel General Nikolay Zotov, senior representative of the chief commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member-States attached to the CSSR Ministry of National Defense, spoke at the meeting about some aspects of the military-strategic equilibrium, an important prerequisite of maintaining security in the world.

PAPER NOTES RESOLUTIONS OF 19 FEB KRAJ MEETING

WA122002 Hradec Kralove POCHODEN in Czech 20 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Resolution of Communist Party Kraj Committee Meeting of 19 February 1987.

The CPCZ Kraj Committee discussed the agenda of the annual membership meetings of the basic CPCZ organizations. It verified that, in accordance with requirements established by the 3d and 4th sessions of the CC CPCZ, it will make higher demands, address specific criticism and evaluate assigned tasks. In continuing development, it is necessary to reinforce the Leninist style of work in all basic organizations. It is necessary to take advantage of positive experiences from the preparations and course of the annual meetings, to react in a timely fashion, and to resolve any mentioned comments in all party agencies and organizations. Through the responsible work and devoted approach of each party member we must contribute to the activation of current tasks in the process of accelerating the socio-economic developments. At all party meetings currently underway, we must inform the workers and the citizens with the 1987 tasks which had been accepted at the annual membership meetings with the goal of winning them over for the task fulfillment.

THE CPCZ KRAJ COMMITTEE:

I. Approves:

1. The proposal for the CPCZ Kraj Committee work plan for 1987;

2. That Comrade Vladimir Novy, secretary of the CPCZ Kraj Committee for Ideological Work, member of the Kraj Committee Presidium, member of the CPCZ Kraj Committee Secretariat, and chairman of CPCZ Kraj Ideological Commission, be relieved of his duties;

3. That Comrade Milos Cenka, member of the presidium of the CPCZ Kraj Committee, be relieved of his duty;

4. That Comrade Jan Vodehnal, member of the Kraj Committee and member of the CP Kraj Committee Presidium, be relieved of his duty;

5. That Comrade Josef Visnak, member of the CPCZ Kraj Committee secretariat, be relieved of his duty;

6. That Comrade Hana Vasatkova, member of the Agricultural Commission of the CPCZ Kraj Committee, be relieved of her duty;

7. That Comrade Jaroslav Kubinek, chief of party activities in Industry Department of CPCZ Kraj Committee, and member of the CPCZ Kraj Committee Economic Commission, be relieved of his duties;

8. That Comrade Pavel Krsnak be appointed chief of the political-organizational department of the CPCZ Kraj Committee, and ;

9. That Comrade Josef Kunart be appointed chief of party activities in Industry Department of the CPCZ Kraj Committee.

II. Coopts:

Comrade Vaclav Klejcha as member of the CPCZ Kraj Committee,

III. Elects:

1. Comrade Jaroslav Jenik to be secretary of the CPCZ Kraj Committee for ideological work, member of the Kraj Committee presidium member of the CPCZ Kraj Committee secretariat, and chairman of the ideological commission of the CPCZ Kraj Committee;

2. Comrades Josef Visnak and Comrade Hana Vasatkova to be members of the CPCZ Kraj Committee Presidium;

3. Comrade Josef Kunart to be member of the Economic Commission of the CPCZ Kraj Committee;

4. Comrade Vaclav Klejcha to be member of the agricultural commission of the CPCZ Kraj Committee, and;

IV. Recognizes:

1. Information about the solution to recommendations made at the meeting of the CPCZ Kraj Committee in May and September 1986.

JOURNALISTS' CONGRESS VIEWS INFORMATION POLICY

LD072133 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] The Czech Jounalists' Association Congress opened today in the Palace of Culture in Prague. Here is a report from correspondent Vaclav Klement:

[Klement] Some 450 delegates convened in the Function Hall to review their work to date, and set up the association's further tasks. Among the guests at the congress is a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee headed by Jan Fojtik, Presidium candidate member and Central Committee secretary. There is nothing more important today, stated the congress report, than ensuring that millions of people take to heart and actively and consciously implement the strategic course of speeding up socioeconomic development. It is from this that the fundamental tasks of our journalists stem, and that is why it is so necessary for journalists to concentrate on tackling the new tasks, to stimulate the work collectives into activity, to support innovative actions and to give a truthful portrayal of the emergent new thinking.

Among the features of socialist democracy are the principles of publicizing and developing criticism and self-criticism. In this connection Josef Valenta [chairman of the Czech Journalists' Association] said the following in his report:

[Begin recording] The 17th congress spoke openly about the main problems of our life, and thus it conducted its affairs under public scrutiny. Its directness is an example to us, and we must act in the same way. In short, it expects our journalists to apply the principle of extensive provision of information. The reason is simple: If the masses are not kept informed of everything -- and it is a Leninist demand that they should be kept informed -- they will not be able to make informed judgments, and the strategy of acceleration is thus threatened. Prompt, open and complete provision of information is not only a mark of trust in the people, it is also primary for them -- precisely thanks to this -- to grasp what is happening, to be able to make up their own minds, and to tackle problems actively and correctly. Public knowledge and information have a tremendous ability to mobilize people and are a means of education and enlightenment. The overwhelming majority of honest people value and support truthful information, and the party's analysis of everything which hampers progress. They want things to be called by their right name, and they see truthful information as the remedy to backwardness, complacency and similar problems. Public knowledge and information must be strengthened further, of course, but in the knowledge that like criticism, they are like loaded weapons and must be treated accordingly, and used judiciously. We will develop public knowledge despite the obstacles placed in its path, which were rightly pointed out by our CPCZ Congress. [end recording]

[Klement] The delegates' speeches in the report's debate touched on all aspects of the challenging work of journalists. They stated that criticism is an inherent and permanent part of the everyday work of journalists, adding that truthfulness is crucial if it is to be effective. They stressed that the strategy of acceleration and restructuring calls for new thinking and concrete acts from journalists, too; they must write simply, clearly and truthfully. Many delegates in the debate also highlighted the importance of the stimuli and inspiration in the Soviet press, which contributed to implementing the current difficult tasks. The congress of the Czech Journalists' Association continues tomorrow.

SPD OFFICIAL LAFONTAINE CONTINUES VISIT

Meets Honecker on Disarmament

LD121537 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1309 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Oskar Lafontaine, minister-preident of the Saarland, chairman of the Saar SPD regional group, and member of the SPD executive, for a long talk at the State Council on Thursday [12 March]. Lafontaine is in the GDR at Erich Honecker's invitation.

Oskar Lafontaine conveyed warm greetings from SPD Chairman Willy Brandt and from public figures in the Saarland to Erich Honecker, which were reciprocated.

The exchange of views, which continued from previous meetings, took place in a friendly, open, and constructive atmosphere.

The meeting served as an opportunity to exchange views on the international situation, on the state of and prospects for relations between the two German states, and on further possibilities for collaboration between the GDR and the Saarland.

Erich Honecker and Oskar Lafontaine agreed that preserving and strengthening peace is and remains today's most urgent task. They emphasized their shared view that the actions of leaders in the two German states' must be marked by an obligation to ensure that war will never again emanate from German soil, but only peace.

Erich Honecker stressed that due to the tense international situation greater work must be done to prevent a nuclear holocaust. He stated that the meeting between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik showed that practical steps for disarmament are not only necessary, but possible as well. The opportunity that emerged from Reykjavik must not be sacrificed to the U.S. Star Wars program.

The two sides agreed that plans for militarizing space are accompanied by a new, dangerous phase of the arms race and a high risk to all peoples' security. They regretted America's decision not to join the USSR's uniltareral moratorium on nuclear testing. Erich Honecker welcomed the USSR's readiness to return to the test moratorium should the United States halt nuclear testing.

The SED Central Committee general secretary explained the comprehensive and realistic disarmament program submitted by the Warsaw Treaty member-states. Its implementation would free mankind from the danger of nuclear annihilation, but this requires that the United States and her allies, including the FRG, show the requisite political will.

The two sides highlighted the great importance of the initiative announced by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev which calls for an immediate and separate agreement between the USSR and the United States on the complete elimination of intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

Erich Honecker highlighted the GDR's readiness, as soon as the agreement is concluded, to open negotiations with the USSR on returning longer-range missiles stationed in the GDR. He said he expected the FRG Government to support the implementation of these proposals vis-a-vis its allies.

Erich Honecker emphasized that the goal of a nuclear weapon-free Europe, which the GDR has always favored, is realistic. The elimination of medium-range missiles on our continent will be a first important step toward this. Nor is there any further need to deploy shorter-range operational-tactical missiles since the problem can be solved through negotiations.

Erich Honecker and Oskar Lafontaine referred to the important political influence resulting from the joing SED and SPD initiatives for creating a zone free of chemical weapons in Central Europe. These initiatives show how the two German states can make their own contribution to preserving peace in Europe.

Oskar Lafontaine agreed with Erich Honecker's statement that the preservation of peace also remains the central issue in relations between the two German states. The GDR and FRG should use all their influence to eliminate the dangers of nuclear war, for reducing the level of military confrontation, for reviving detente, and for expanding peaceful cooperation. The two German states are today confronted with the task of bringing about a lasting form of peaceful coexistence and promoting peaceful international cooperation. Sufficient possibilities exist for this.

Erich Honecker and Oskar Lafontaine spoke in favor of the GDR and FRG working decisively within their respective alliances for preventing the militarization of space, halting all nuclear tests, strictly adhering to the SALT II and ABM treaties, eliminating chemical weapons worldwide, removing medium-range missiles from Europe, and reducing conventional arms and armed forces.

Erich Honecker stressed that the GDR leaves no stone unturned in developing dialogue as an effective instrument of relations among states. It seeks paths to peace, disarmament, and detente through its responsible policy of dialogue. The GDR is actively working toward making a concrete contribution, on the dividing line between the two alliances, to stability, predictability, and trust in international ties. He highlighted the GDR's desire to continue its policy of dialogue with all forces of reason, realism, and goodwill.

Minister-President Lafontaine stressed that the Saarland has been working for years to promote dialogue between the two German states through a policy of understanding.

Both politicians explained that, proceeding from the joint statement of 12 March 1985 and existing treaties, the GDR and FRG must be guided in their relations by peaceful coexistence, by the recognition of reality, by respect for sovereignty, and consideration for mutual interests.

The Saarland minister-president expressed his satisfaction and high regard for the fact that relations between the Saarland and the GDR are developing in a normal, steady, and successful fashion in trade, science, culture, and athletics. He and the members of his government will continue to support the growth of these relations, which are advantageous to both sides. During the talk, further possibilities for cooperation between the GDR and the Saarland were examined.

Erich Honecker and Oskar Lafontaine agreed to continue their exchange of views at the next suitable opportunity.

The meeting was attended by: Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Herbert Weiz, SED Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and minister of science and technology; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, member of the SED Central Committee, state secretary, and head of the Chancellery of the State Council chairman; and Guenter Rettner, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and department head at the SED Central Committee.

Accompanying the Saarland minister president were: Reinhold Kopp, state secretary and head of the Saarland State Chancellery; Norbert Engel, retired president of the Employment Office and deputy chairman of the Saar SPD; and Hans-Peter Webber, state secretary of the Saarland Ministry of Labor, Health, and Social Order.

Hosted at Luncheon, Departs

LD121612 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1229 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 Mar (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a luncheon today honoring his guest, Oskar Lafontaine, minister-president of the Saarland and chairman of the Saar SPD state association. Among the guests at this gathering in the Palais Unter den Linden were other members of the GDR state and party leadership as well as those individuals accompanying the Saarland head of government.

Participating from the GDR side were: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Horst Sindermann (president of the People's Chamber), Horst Dohlus, Kurt Hager, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Egon Krenz, and Guenter Schabwski; Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, chief of the State Council chairman's chancellery and state secretary; Dr Werner Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister for foreign affairs; Eberhard Aurich, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council; Central Committee department directors Prof Manfred Banaschak and Guenter Rettner; and Prof Max Schmidt, director of the International Politics and Economics Institute.

The head of the FRG Permanent Mission to the GDR, Dr Hans Otto Braeutigam, was also invited.

[East Berlin ADN International Service in German at 1358 GMT on 12 March 1987 adds the following: "Oskar Lafontaine ended his visit to the GDR this afternoon. He and his delegation were seen off by Dr Herbert Weiz and Guenter Rettner."]

HERRMANN HOLDS BERLIN TALKS WITH GERASIMOV

LD121854 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Berlin, 12 Mar (ADN) -- The further deepening of fratenal cooperation between the GDR and the USSR were at the center of a talk today between Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The guest received an overview of the successful balance achieved in realizing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress and of Erich Honecker's discussions with the first secretaries of the SED Kreis executions.

Joachim Herrmann affirmed the GDR's support for the USSR's peace initiatives, as expressed daily in the GDR media. The GDR attaches special significance to the proposal made by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev for the immediate conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the complete elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

In this connection Joachim Herrmann referred to Erich Honecker's letter to FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in which he proposed, given the immediate interest of both German states in the achievement of an agreement, that representatives of both governments meet to exchange views on how the GDR and the FRG can help make use of the chance offered by the new Soviet initiative.

Gennadiy Gerasimov also met today with Heinz Geggel, member of the SED Central Committee and director of the Central Committee Agitation Department.

Also taking part in the talks were Wolfgang Meyer, director of the Main Press Department at the GDR Foreign Ministry, and Vyacheslav Kochemasov, ambassador and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the GDR.

Gennadiy Gerasimov is in Berlin for consultations at the Main Press Department of the GDR Foreign Ministry.

MITTAG ADDRESSES SED-COMBINE DIRECTORS SEMINAR

LD122226 East Berliln ADN International Service in German 1426 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Leipzig, 12 Mar (ADN) -- Tasks and experiences in implementing the decisions of the 11th SED Congress were the focus of Guenter Mittag's speech at this year's SED Central Committee seminar involving the general directors of combines and party organizers. He stated that in Erich Honecker's speech to the first secretaries of Kreis executives, the tasks for the further realization of the 11th SED Congress decisions were worked out in a unified and coherent form for the whole party and for all phases of its struggle.

Its main content corresponds to the conditions explained by Erich Honecker more than 15 years ago at the eighth party congress. That is the course of the Main Task, with its unity of economic and social policy. Thus, results with a far-reaching effect on the entire life of our society have been achieved. This course will also determine the work of our party and the actions of the masses.

It has become clear that our party will resolve problems now and in the future by letting itself be led by Marxist-Leninist positions, by taking Marxist-Leninist theory and using it creatively according to conditions in the GDR. In doing so it constantly generalizes the experiences gained through struggle and enriches our treasury of theoretical knowledge.

Since the start of the Seventies, our party has always taken as its point of departure the "shaping of the developed socialist society." Thus it regards the development of socialist society as a highly dynamic process, which must be shaped under the party's leadership consciously and through planning. [paragraph continues]

We always took as our point of departure the fact that socialism can only develop its advantages and possibilities if the entire economy and society develop without further interruption. For us, the shaping of the developed socialist society was never and is not a process that seeks to reach a certain state and is then complete. By developed socialist society we mean a society that dynamically develops. The rapid growth of productive forces forms the basis of this.

The centerpiece of this is the task of tangibly and comprehensively validating the social, humanistic nature of socialism for everyone. The unity of economic and social policy is the heart of our social concept.

We take as our point of departure the existence of two forms of socialist property, people's property and cooperative, socialist property. We operate a socialist planned economy in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, with the simultaneous improvement of central state management and planning, as well as the development of the democratic participation of workers. We take in to account the unity of usefulness and value. We use the whole wealth of the theory of intensive extended reproduction and pay close attention to the principle of socialist achievement.

Mittag added that the standards set by the best show that what has been achieved is not all that can be achieved. They showed where corrections had to be made and where there were faults.

Guenter Mittag paid tribute to the good results of 1986, in which the greatest overall economic achievement to date was made. The fulfilled commitments of the combines decisively contributed to this.

It is now a matter of fulfilling the higher goals and standards marked out in the 1987 economic plan and of exceeding them with the strength of the combines.

In this context the speaker stressed that it is a matter of directing the struggle toward exceeding the 1987 economic plan in socialist competition. The daily struggle for higher achievements must be closely combined with production of goods which are of the right range and according to order, and thus with the manufacture of an increasing distributable end product for good provision for the population, the economy and export.

Everywhere it is a case of accelerating the rate of growth of labor producitivty, efficiency and overall performance in order to meet and exceed the high targets of 9 percent in net production in industry and in the other main indicators of performance set out in the 1987 economic plan. One fundamental task of the coal and energy sector and the generation of energy and heat in all areas of the economy is the speedy creation of all preconditions for reliably ensuring stable production and supplies to the population and the national economy even under extreme weather conditions. This also applies to the safeguarding of problem-free transportation.

The strictest criteria are to be applied to the economic and rational use of energy in each combine and enterprise. Large-scale energy savings are to be organized through work with energetic process analyzers, the introduction of new products with optimum values in unit consumption of energy, a steadfast adherence to the norms of unit consumption of energy and technologically and economically based norms for energy consumption.

We take each step toward implementing the goals of our economic development in close fraternal community with the Soviet Union, Guenter Mittag said. Our cooperation concentrates increasingly on the development of the highest technologies in microelectronics and other key technologies whose results are of great importance for our economy. Our direct collaboration in science and technology is deepened on the basis of the recently signed agreement on the development of direct relations between combines, associations and enterprises and on the establishment of joint collectives of specialists from the two countries.

On the basis of a precise analysis of the results of 1986, the experiences of the best combines are shared, and the causes of unjustified differences in performance and possibilities for guaranteeing a new quality of economic growth for the welfare of the people are set out. Basically it is a matter of achieving higher quality products, higher processing, lower costs and increased labor productivity through a decisive improvement in the efficiency of science and technology. It is now a matter of moving forward with the greatest activity and energy in decisive spheres of the key technologies.

Every collective faced the task of measuring the introduction of new products and meeting the specified targets in the rate of renewal against economic criteria. It is also necessary to include economic factors comprehensively in economic efficiency accounting.

At the same time we must see that product quality is not a statistical element fixed once and for all. Quality demands are increasing. We must ensure that new products are in line with world standards from the time of their introduction, that sufficient quantities are produced immediately and that higher economic results are linked with higher utility value.

Our proven experiences include organizing socialist rationalization as the main course toward increasing labor productivity and allowing advanced technologies to exert an increasing influence. With 60 complex automation projects in the metal processing industries and 35 projects in other branches of the economy, we are now coming to grips with the next stage.

The criteria for the economy include:

-- increasing labor productivity on the basis of goods production by at least 500 - 600 percent;
-- recouping nonrecurring expenditures in under 2.5 years;
-- use of automated plants for 18-20 hours per calendar day;
-- realization of projects in less than 24 months;
-- savings in jobs in production of 60 - 70 percent;
-- savings in unit material inputs of 20 - 40 percent;
-- savings in unit energy consumption of 10 - 20 percent;
-- reduction in the period from preparation to realization of a product by more than 60 percent.

The GDR has a socialist plan economy which functions well and has proved to be efficient, dynamic, and flexible, the speaker noted. The combines with their enterprises are the backbone of the GDR's socialist plan economy.

What is crucial for the effectiveness of the combines today and in the future? It is the unified management of all important phases of the production process, particularly the forcing of organic links between production and science on an economic basis. The combines with their enterprises already possess a well-developed economic autonomy for this.

In the GDR it is established by law, for example in the labor code, what comprehensive rights and duties each working person has. We are a world away from the society of exploitation in which capital gives the commands and the worker has only the right to sell his labor. Only socialism guarantees in the decisive sphere of social life, in material production, a truly living democracy. Our policies' deeds and words are one. The successes of the unity of economic and social policy, which the eighth party congress established, are tangible for every family. It is primarily on this that the firm and unshakeable relationship of trust is based between party and people, between the socialist state power and the citizens. It forms the basis for creative democratic cooperation in the realization of the economic and social goals set in the plans.

Our party has never understood the questions of management, planning and economic accounting in a narrow economic sense but always in connection with overall social development, Guenter Mittag said. The economic responsibility of the combines with their enterprises is to be increased.

Guenter Mittag paid tribute to the great initiatives throughout the GDR toward the further realization of the decisions of the 11th party congress. Millions of people are making a specific contribution to the strengthening of the GDR -- the trade unions, the FDJ, the Chamber of Technology and the innovators' movement. Young people in particular have stood and continue to stand at the focus of the economic struggle.

Backed by a firm trust in our party's policy, the people's initiative is an inexhaustible source for continuing to successfully fulfill all the tasks of the present and the future in the strengthening of socialism and the securing of peace.

BRIEFS

TEXTIMA EXPORTS TO USSR -- By supplying the last of 180 sewing-knitting machines, the Karl-Marx-Stadt Textima enterprise Malimo has fulfilled its largest export order ever for the Soviet Union. The machines will be put into operation in the newly established textile factory in Tuimazy, Bashkiria. Most have already started production of decorative materials and technical textiles. Since 1959, the Karl-Marx-Stadt enterprise has produced more than 3,000 such machines for the GDR and consumers in more than 40 countries. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 11 Mar 87 DW]

CARL ZEISS LASSER PIPE -- The Jena Carl Zeiss combine has started serial production of a new laser pipe. The device's strength is 3 times higher than the neon laser produced by Zeiss in the past. Experts consider it useful for studying solid bodies and for some fields of medical technology. The new device creates new possibilities for research work on the surgical removal of calcium deposits in coronary arteries. It also will facilitate tests in the aviation and automobile industry. It is the first time in a CEMA country that such a device is produced in quantity. The necessary technological equipment was developed by Carl Zeiss Jena. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 11 Mar 87 DW]

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER VERESS DEPARTS FOR FRG

LD121415 Budapest MTI in English 1727 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 11 (MTI) -- On Wednesday Peter Veress, Hungarian foreign trade minister, co-chairman of the Hungary-FRG joint Committee for Economic, Industrial and Technical Cooperation, left for the FRG on Wednesday to attend the 9th session of the committee.

UK'S HOWE HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON VISIT

AU121120 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Mar 87 p 3

[Correspondent's report on news conference by UK Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe at the Atrium Hyatt Hotel in Budapest -- "Sir Geoffrey Howe Praised the Strengthening of the Hungarian-British Relations"]

[Text] Sir Geoffrey Howe said that his second visit to Hungary as foreign secretary has indicated how British-Hungarian relations have strengthened in recent years and become increasingly varied. These relations are characterized by openness, mutual respect, and understanding, he said. All this was evident in his meetings with the Hungarian leaders, meetings that broached a wide range of issues which he described as useful.

At an international news conference in the Atrium Hyatt Hotel in Budapest on 10 March, the British foreign secretary evaluated his talks with MSZMP General Secretary Matyas Szuros, Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai, and with his host Foreign Minister Varkonyi. In a statement read out at the news conference, Sir Geoffey Howe agreed with the evaluation of the Hungarian foreign minister that the bilateral relations between the two countries were developing excellently. He mentioned the practice of high-level meetings and that, within the framework of these meetings, he had invited his Hungarian counterpart to pay a visit to London, which Varkonyi had accepted. At the foreign ministers' talks, the struggle against international terror was also discussed.

Howe praised the agreements signed over the course of his visit. The cultural agreement is the first such agreement between Great Britain and a European Socialist country. The investment protection agreement will contribute to the widening of economic relations, including the possibilities of establishing joint enterprises. Howe mentioned that for the first time in a long time British enterprises will be represented at the Spring International Industrial Fair in Budapest.

Sir Geoffrey Howe stressed that, for both political and economic reasons, Great Britain firmly supports the signing of an economic cooperation agreement between the EEC and Hungary. The British Government is continuing to work towards this goal within the EEC, he said, and added that it was unfortunate that, since his visit to Hungary in 1983 there had not been any considerable progress in this area. At the same time, he pointed out that there was need for flexibility on both sides so that an agreement may be reached as soon as possible.

In the course of his current talks, including those with Janos Kadar, great attention was given to the issues of East-West relations and armament verification. Howe explained why Great Britain welcomed Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement on 28 February on the Soviet-U.S. agreement concerning intermediate-range missiles in Europe.

In his reply to a question, Howe also mentioned that, according to London, the subject of so-called Euromissiles cannot be separated either from the subject of verfication or of short-range missiles. Based on the NATO position, Howe mentioned that although there is no formal connection between the two, nuclear disarmament should be coupled with future measures in the area of conventional weapons.

Answering a question, Howe briefly evaluated Hungary's participation in the follow-up process of the Helsinki conference, including its activity carried out in the current meeting in Vienna, and he described this activity as constructive for promoting the readiness for mutual cooperation. He brought up a concrete example of Hungary's joining and supporting the proposal on the situation of national minorities submitted by Canada.

BERECZ ADDRESSES FOREIGN INFORMATION MEETING

LD091922 Budapest MTI in English 1804 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 9 (MTI) -- A meeting of activists was held in Budapest Monday for journalists, diplomats, and cultural, foreign trade, tourist, and other experts concerned with providing information on Hungary to other countries.

Following an opening by the chairman, Erno Lakatos, department head of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, delivered a paper on the situation and tasks of Hungarian information and publicity for foreign countries.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN REPORTS ON 12 MAR SESSION

LD122146 Budapest MTI in English 2030 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Budapest, March 12 (MTI) -- At its Thursday session the Hungarian Council of Ministers obliged the competent state authorities to work out and introduce a system of incentives stimulating servicing enterprises to carry out their activities in more or longer shifts.

The government has reconfirmed the resolutions of the Science Policy Commission concerning the research programme related to the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros water barrage system, and the programme of environmental research.

Rezso Banyasz, spokesman for the Council of Ministers, announced servicing enterprises should agree with customers on the exact date of repair. Should the enterprises fail to meet their obligation, penalties will be imposed.

Rezso Banyasz also reported about the research programme of the Science Policy Commission related to the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros water barrage system. The programme consists of three major parts: research related to technical issues and environmental protection, operation of the plants and constant monitoring of environment, and socio-economic changes. The programme is to closely work with the establishment of a system controlling and monitoring the water barrage system, which may provide data for the construction and operation of further projects. As is known, the water barrage is constructed with Austrian involvement which may provide access to Austrian expertise. The complex study on environmental effects, unique of its kind, is expected to increase the international prestige of Hungarian science.

Rezso Banyasz said that the population's goods supply would correspond to last year's standards, with improvements in the supply of firstlings, mainly tomato, cucumber, and green pepper, as well as electric boilers, deep-freezers, and automatic washing machine.

On the introduction of a uniform system of company taxation and a personal income tax system Rezso Banyasz said:

In the course of the further development of the economic reform, economists are considering to what extent the introduction of a uniform company taxation system and a personal income tax system would promote more efficient production, the tapping and utilization of economic reserves, and the flourishing of the initiating skills of the population.

Concerning the impact on governmental work of the recent theoretical conference in Szeged on timely issues of socialist development, Rezso Banyasz said that theoreticians and practical experts analysed the universal and Hungarian lessons and experience in the building of socialism. They agreed that the contemporary generation can only meet their historical tasks which also carry future implications, if they give modern and creative answers to current challenges. The Szeged conference also reconfirmed that Hungary's policy serves national unity based upon socialist goals and provides sound conditions for every citizen of the country, Hungarian and non-Hungarian alike, to live and prosper in fraternal agreement, under equal conditions.

Replying to a question why the announcement of the devaluation of forint was not accompanied by a more detailed explanation in the press Rezso Banyasz said:

The government takes great care so that the public should obtain the necessary information on each important issue. I think, he said, that the 8 percent devaluation of forint against some foreign currencies is an issue that does not concern primarily the population, but certain foreign enterprises and banking circles maintaining close relations with the Hungarian economy.

SOCIALIST THEORY EMPHASIS 'COMPLETELY CHANGED'

AU110916 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Feb 87 p 13

[Editorial: "On the Scale of the Future -- After the Theoretical Conference in Szeged"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Obviously, no conference can provide an immediate solution for a "situation," for quickly easing socioeconomic and ideological tensions resulting from our grave economic concerns and the fact that the development of the world socialist system has come to a halt. Yet a conference can provide something else. Such gatherings bring together knowledge that inspires fruitful thinking in practice through mass communication, scientific workshops, and educational institutions. A conference can also strengthen, and what is more, create norms of thought and a climate of debate, something about which we cannot boast. [passage omitted]

By turning attention to the practices of the other socialist countries -- above all the process unfolding in the Soviet Union, which will clarify our own work, make international conditions for it more clear, and offer opportunities to use new findings [felismeresek] -- and by regarding reciprocal effects during the process of socialist construction, we rely on our own national experience and assign a decisive role to purposefulness. [paragraph continues]

This role does not mean that we prescribe the use of ready-made solutions, recipes, and patterns. It does mean that by analyzing reality and our own experience, we bring about actual possibilities for public action. We thus help in the selection of proper decisions and the development of a social climate conducive to the drafting of social programs and their implementation. [passage omitted]

"We are forced to acknowledge that our whole view of socialism has completely changed. In the past our major emphasis was on political struggle, revolution, the conquest of power, and so forth, and rightly so. Yet today, in this completely different political and economic situation, we must, as Lenin wrote in 1923, place our major emphasis on "cultural" work in creating peace. Could we not also say that the image of socialism formed in the first decade after the socialist revolution, has significantly, if not completely, changed by the end of the 20th century? Can we also not say then that our previous view of socialism is different from that of 30-40 years ago, as politics and the substance of economic operations have change significantly? While our obligatory cohabitation with imperialism is still the most decisive element of international life, our entire system of contacts with each other is now different. We are connected to the world economy and world political currents in an entirely different way than in the fifties. If everything other than our basic principles, our basic social structure, our determining goals, and our irreconcilable conflicts with imperialism have changed, why can't we theoretically formulate those modifications that have already taken place in our concrete social relations?

The Marxism that is adaptable to our age must be "sweat out" -- to use Lenin's words -- by our era, by ourselves. The well-prepared and substantiated theoretical work that characterized last week's national conference can provide us with a foundation of knowledge and an example, and can stimulate us to refine and further develop our present theory and image of socialism. [passage omitted]

GERMAN MINORITIES CONFERENCE IN BUDAPEST REVIEWED

AU121517 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 11 Mar 87 p 4

[Article by Gabor Gyorgy Jozsa: "Centuries of Common Fate -- Notes on Scientific Conference"]

[Excerpts] Those whose association began to take shape through the work of a handful of activists around 1950 have yet to recover from their desperate paralysis. The shock that gripped the majority of these people for years, was caused by the historical tempests of the previous 1 and 1/2 decades, the storms in their consciences caused by Nazism, the horrors of war, and finally by the resettlement that drove them from this land where their fathers and grandfathers had lived and worked for 250 years. The Landsmannschaft, the association of Germans once living in Hungary that now operates in the FRG, deals with the preservation of the cultural identity and traditions, through its museums, archives, and libraries. Its chairman, Dr Hans Sauter, told the scientific conference organized by the Democratic Federation of Germans in Hungary, the PPF, and the Hungarian Historical Association, how important it is to achieve reconciliation, to take into account the common elements of several centuries of coexistence, and to jointly consider the historical experiences. [passage omitted]

The participants in the conference reviewed the 300 years when the fate of Hungarian's and Germans was shared, although Germans had been living in this area long before the great migration following the end of Turkish rule. [passage omitted]

Openness and the acceptance of other people's values has always been advantageous to our country, and this is particularly true of our ethnic German compatriots, be they agricultural workers in Bacska or tradesmen and artisans in towns. This coexistence and shared fate, however, was not free of shocks and tragic conflicts. The honest analysis and objective presentation of these disturbances, however, is not a problem today. Both the political atmosphere and the standard of historical science made it possible to confront these issues. Neither the Hungarian nor the foreign researchers who deal with this question have any political or scientific interest in falsifying the past, changing black into white, or making the white or pure things dirty. Instead, the goal is to search for facts, reasons, and pertinent circumstances; this is the goal that characterized the conference. [passage omitted]

It would be difficult to mention all the important points presented by domestic and foreign lecturers at the conference. The participants spoke of bilingualism, double commitment, bridging roles, assimilation, and preservation of one's identity -- problems that should be tackled openly and honestly in a country such as ours where the majority of the nation breaks bread with national minorities, as almost 250,000 Germans live among them. It is necessary to speak of these issues in today's Hungary as it is not only the state of the majority that the Hungarian people are aware of: a considerable number of ethnic Hungarians are themselves minorities in neighboring states: [passage omitted]

GASPAR STRESSES ECONOMIC WORK COLLECTIVES GOALS

LD122150 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Sandor Gaspar, member of the party Politburo, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions (SZOT), visited the Tisza Chemical Combine [TVK] in Leninvaros today. He first familiarized himself with the operations of the great plant, which employs over 6,300 workers, produced 19 billion forinths worth of plastic, basic materials, dyes and artificial fertilizers in 1986, and generated more than 2.6 billion forints in profit. Its nonruble-accounted export approached 75 million dollars.

After a brief tour of the factory Sandor Gaspar took part in the early afternoon consultation of the socialist brigade leaders where much was said about the renewal of the bridge movement and its adjustment to today's needs. Janos Meszaros, secretary of the trade union committee, addressed this topic. Peter Lugas, a worker at the polypropylene factory, said that even the work competition in the TVK was not free of formalism and bureaucratic features, which the trade union is also responsible for. He emphasized that the duties of a particular job must not be mixed up with extra output.

SZOT Chairman Gaspar also spoke at the consultation about economic work collectives at the enterprise [VGMK]:

[Begin Gaspar recording] A great many people -- and what's more, even to this day, talk about the VGMK's as some kind of rival to the socialist work competition or brigade movement. I think that this is based on a complete misunderstanding.

There is an apparent contradiction here; a contradiction that not only can be resolved, but must be. We already know, more or less, how to take care of it. Because this is an enterprise category, this must be resolved within the enterprise. This attitude has already spread; they have sensed the business in this possibility, and have done all sorts of things, but the essence has already been lost. Regrettably, we too in the leadership, the administration, and the National Council of Trade Unions, are also to blame. We have even allowed the exception that it was not calculated in wage but in production costs, then higher wages, etc, etc. [as heard]

Well, now we all see there is a need for rectification, but my comrades, the VGMK's must neither be cannonized nor damned. Where there is a rational need for them -- rationally -- they must be in operation to help make up shortages, produce goods of value, and satisfy general needs. The main task remains the same: to integrate the experience gained in the collective sphere to production technology, and to do as much work as possible during peak working hours.

Many kinds of tension have built up in our society, have they not? We shall pass this phase too, but please understand and believe one thing and take it very seriously: The whole of society will only be what we have dreamt it to be in our most beautiful dreams, ideal and beautiful, only if its members are, and the socialist brigade, the socialist brigade movement -- precisely through the help they give to each other -- significantly contributes to helping the members of society become more and more valuable with each passing day. [end recording]

POLICE UNCOVER 'FIGHTING SOLIDARITY' MATERIALS

LD121855 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Officials of the Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Wroclaw uncovered an illegal store belonging to Fighting Solidarity today. Captain (Witold Latynski) is here with the details:

[Latynski] Our officers entered a Wroclaw apartment where a large number of various illegal publications were found. Books and leaflets signed by Solidarity, Fighting Solidarity, the Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN] and organizations from Warsaw, Lodz and Gdansk were discovered. Accounts noting that Fighting Solidarity recently distributed some 290,000 copies of leaflets valued at over 7 million zlotys were also uncovered. The apartment contained 87 sets of transparencies used to produce various books and leaflets. We also discovered 16 rubber stamps of various work enterprises, suggesting that illegal activity was taking place there. Instructions on how to make bombs and explosives from readily available materials were discovered. In addition, we found a teargas grenade, detonators, and a number of packages and containers of chemicals. We are now analyzing their contents.

An instruction manual on identifying security service and civic militia officials and their families, including makes of cars, addresses, personal characteristics and so forth, also reveals the opposition's goals.

Today's action is not yet over and intensive activity by the security forces continues. We will tell you the results once the investigation has been completed.

Wroclaw Resident Detained

LD121934 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] A spokesman for the Ministry of Internal Affairs says an intensive investigation to find the perpetrators of a blast on February 27 in front of a building belonging to the Gdynia town party committee is in progress.

As a result of extensive actions by the security forces across the country today, officials of the Wroclaw Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs have searched a flat belonging to Wroclaw resident Bogdan M. Various explosive materials were discovered, including: a grenade with a chemical detonator, many packages and containers of chemicals, and instructions for making guncotton and fire bombs. Bogdan M. has been detained and an investigation to reveal all the surrounding circumstances, is under way.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SEJM OFFICIALS' U.S. VISIT

RZECZPOSPOLITA Views Talks

AU121056 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Mar 87 p 9

[Marian Podkowinski Washington report: "Polish Parliamentarians' U.S. Visit -- Industrious Days"]

[Text] In the second week of a trip to the United States by Jozef Czyrek, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Relations Commission, and a group of Polish parliamentarians one can say that the visit's agenda continues to remain very tight with meetings, conferences, and talks with representatives of the American nation held at breakneck speed. [paragraph continues]

These conditions are just like those of the first round of talks in Congress and of the dialogue with U.S. economists and U.S. press.

The interest in our delegation's visit is great everywhere, although courtesy periodically gets the upper hand during the first meetings and talks conducted after so many years. The Americans often seem somewhat embarassed about the effects of the restrictions on Poland, although the Polish delegates' objective and realistic attitute gives the Americans a chance to emerge from the stalemate.

At times pragmatic statements and goodwill materialize -- on the part of the Americans too -- especially where economic or trade circles are concerned. Jozef Czyrek has also presented Poland's present situation and new opportunities for establishing a dialogue, which the U.S. side is also encouraging, in interviews with the U.S. press.

Certain circles of the Washington Administration are apparently still examining their own potential to pentrate Poland [mozliwosci wlasnych srodkow pentracji w Polsce] and showing perhaps the greatest reserve. This part of the trip was the subject of talks and discussions with other American hosts who frequently stressed their satisfaction with the possibility of open dialogues on all subjects.

Czyrek's visit to John Cardinal Krol's Philadelphia residence was proof of just such an earnest treatment of the question of normalized bilateral relations. Indicating the difficulties created in America as a result of past events in Poland, Cardinal Krol thought it was possible and necessary to restore good relations with Poland. The candid talk Czyrek had with Cardinal Krol has opened up new possibilities for another stage in normalizing American-Polish relations. After all, the cardinal openly advocates this further step.

The individual members of the parliamentary delegation got the same impression during their meetings in Chicago and New York. The fact that the Polish guests were given a cordial welcome in these cities and that they had interesting talks during a tour of the Dresser factory in Libertyville near Chicago -- this plant has been cooperating with Poland for a long time -- and during tours of other American and Polish-American economic centers attests to the opportunities that have arisen through the lifting of sanctions. The simple fact is that people were wanting to talk with Poland at long last.

On Tuesday, 10 March, Jozef Czyrek and our parliamentarians will meet with leaders of the administration. Their schedule is imposing if we consider that Czyrek will meet with the secretaries of commerce, treasury, and state on the same day. The State Department will also organize a so-called roundtable, which will be chaired by Mr. Rozanne Ridgway. In addition Deputy Secretary of State will receive the entire group. Czyrek will call on Secretary of State George Shultz on Tuesday afternoon. The result of this visit is very important for the further development of our relations, and people here are looking forward to it with great interest. Journalists questioned the State Department spokesman on this subject during his news conference, but answers to their queries were so enigmatic that only Secretary of State Shultz will be able to tell his Polish guest about the coming stages in the normalization of relations.

Actually, Tuesday will be the last day of this most industrious visit. This is true of the entire trip, during which none of the Polish delegates has had a free moment, so great has been American interest and our own. As far as Poland is concerned such a program of meetings and talks has not been known in America for a long time.

Czyrek Meets Perez de Cuellar

AU121500 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Mar 87 p 6

[Text] PAP, New York, Washington -- On Sunday [8 March] Jozef Czyrek, chairman of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission, who is visiting the United States, met with Congressman David Obey, member of the House of Representatives Budget Committee. David Obey headed the House delegation that came to Poland in March 1982.

Economic and financial cooperation between the United States and Poland was discussed in a businesslike and open way.

Jozef Czyrek gave an interview for a leading economic and financial newspaper, THE JOURNAL OF COMMERCE. He stressed that our country considers it important to base economic cooperation with the United States on healthy, nondiscriminatory principles, and listed the advantages this cooperation may bring to both sides.

On Monday, Jozef Czyrek met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York.

Their meeting was also attended by Jozef Gierowski, rector of the Jagiellonian University; Sejm Deputies Aleksander Legatowicz and Witold Lipski; Jan Kinast, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Ambassador Eugeniusz Noworyta, Poland's permanent representative to the United Nations. It touched upon current topics, including Poland's cooperation with the United Nations and the international situation.

J. Czyrek briefed the secretary general on Poland's socioeconomic and political situation and the development of its relations with foreign countries.

J. Perez de Cuellar conveyed sincere greetings to State Council Chairman General Wojciech Jaruzelski and expressed appreciation for the policy of national accord. He also praised Poland's contribution to UN activity for the sake of peace and international cooperation, which are encouraged by the well known Polish initiatives presented at the UN forum.

That same day, J. Czyrek met with New York Mayor Edward Koch, who was in Poland recently.

There was a meeting with the management of the great American financial daily THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

J. Czyrek also delivered a lecture at the New York Institute of research into Problems of East-West Security on the subject of Poland's place and role in the world today.

In addition, the Polish delegation met with representatives of the Chase Manhattan Bank, one of the largest.

Czyrek Surveys U.S. Dialogue

LD121632 Warsaw PAP in English 1506 GMT 12 Mar 87

[by PAP correspondent Ludwik Arendt]

[Text] New York, March 12 -- After the ending of an official visit to the U.S., head of the Sejm Foreign Affairs Committee Jozef Czyrek told Polish newsmen here that the goal of the visit was to continue the Polish-American dialogue.

The point of the dialogue was to deepen mutual understanding and to present Polish issues in an appropriate light to serve as a platform for solving various, also difficult, problems of mutual relations. The point was also to arrange a programme of improvement and development of Polish-American relations, Czyrek said.

The talks showed differences in views and opinions on many problems of bilateral and international relations but the discussion was characterized by the will to seek convergent points facilitating the deepening of dialogue and development of Polish-American relations. The Polish side emphasized its support for the Soviet-American dialogue.

One can see a progress going on in all those spheres, Czyrek said. This progress makes it possible to work out the further development programmes. In this context, it is worth stressing that during the talks the sides showed convergency of opinions on those issues.

The sides agreed that a delegation of the Polish Sejm would pay an official visit to the U.S. in the second half of the coming May, Czyrek continued. The sides' intentions concerning the exchange of ambassadors were also concurrent.

The negotiations on an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries will be continued. The sides also fixed the time-table of meetings of the Polish-American Economic Council and of the consultations between Poland's Foreign Ministry and the U.S. foreign department both on bilateral and international issues.

All those possibilities and agreements reflect some progress in the relations although they are only the beginning of the road. The sides should add dynamism to the process. The Polish side is ready to make its contribution, Czyrek stressed.

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN VISITS KRAKOW, OSWIECIM 12 MAR

LD122008 Warsaw PAP in English 1848 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Warsaw, March 12 -- Minister of Foreign Affairs of People's China Wu Xueqian visited Krakow and Oswiecim today. The Chinese guest was accompanied by Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jan Majewski.

In the morning hours today, Wu Xueqian toured the grounds of the former Nazi extermination camp Auschwitz-Birkenau where he was acquainted with documents depicting the vastness of Nazi genocide. The Chinese minister laid flowers at the death wall near the 11th block and made an entry into the visitors' book saying: "I pay tribute to the perished. The Oswiecim tragedy should never reoccur. Preservation of peace and opposition to war is the joint task of all the nations of the world."

The foreign minister of People's China also laid flowers at the monument to the victims of fascism in Brezezinka. Among the camp's victims were also three Chinese students transported from Paris together with French communists in 1942. They lived through in the camp for only a half a year.

After the tour, Minister Wu Xueqian said: "The museum permitted me to better understand the suffering of the Polish and other nations during the war. Today, remembering Oswiecim, we should unite our efforts to avert war, to preserve peace. [no closing quotation marks as received]

Later in the day, the minister visited the Wawel Castle state art collection, the Jagiellonian University, Krakow's old market and the Mariacki church.

In the evening the minister left for Warsaw.

PAP ASSESSES INCREASED CHINESE TRADE MARKET

AU121047 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7-8 Mar 87 p 3

[PAP article: "More Goods on Polish and Chinese Markets"]

[Text] On 30 March, a LOT Polish Airlines aircraft is due to take off for Beijing, thus inaugurating regular services by our carrier to the PRC capital.

This route's past suspension was becoming an ever-greater burden, mainly because expanding economic cooperation requires numerous and frequent contacts.

Trade with China has been growing steadily for several years. In 1982 it exceeded 200 million Swiss francs, and last year reached about 1.7 billion Swiss francs against the 1.525 million Swiss francs envisaged in the protocol. This figure includes exports of Polish industrial goods, especially machines and equipment, and imports of Chinese raw materials, agricultural produce, food, and manufactured industrial consumer items such as textiles, footwear, rubber goods, and so on.

A considerable number of Polish firms have recognized the Chinese market as a top priority guaranteeing long and stable cooperation. They include mining and energy enterprises, automotive plants, and factories for light industry.

The interest of industry and foreign trade in both countries coincides with the aims of the Polish and PRC state authorities. Opinions on the subject of the advantages of developing economic cooperation and trade were expressed during Wojciech Jaruzelski's visit to Beijing and during numerous talks at the ministerial level.

An increase in trade helps in the discovery of new avenues for mutual production and scientific and technological collaboration. Polish economic circles stress that the great store of knowledge gained on this subject encourages permanent ties. Cooperation involving joint enterprises, production and trade undertakings, and scientific-technical teams are all examples. Polish opinions and assessments on this subject are shared by our partners in the PRC, which is a good sign for the future.

COMMUNIQUE ON 2 MAR OPZZ-GOVERNMENT SESSION

AU070538 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Mar 87 pp 1, 2

["Joint Communique of the Council of Ministers and OPZZ Executive Committee"]

[Text] A joint session of the OPZZ Exeuctive Committee and PPR Council of Ministers took place at the Office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw on 2 March. It was jointly chaired by Premier Zbigniew Messner and OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz. Marian Wozniak, PZPR Central Committee secretary, also took part.

Introductions were read by OPZZ Deputy Chairman Waclaw Martyniuk, and Deputy Premier Jozef Koziol, who supervised the working teams responsible for preparing a draft timetable for the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the Congress of Reborn Polish Trade Unions. The topic of discussion was joint government-trade union activity in implementing this schedule. These topics were also determined by those decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress, the Sejm, and the Third Central Committee Plenum that lie within the scope of trade unions in accordance with relevant legislation.

The timetable covers the trade unionists' conclusions on protecting the real incomes not only of workers, but of pensioners, as well as their conclusions on: housing construction; social services (in the broad sense); societal health; the fight to control environmental damage; scientific-technological progress; improved work organization, safety, and hygiene; the fight to combat waste, mismanagement, and the poor quality of products; an accelerated restructuring of the economy; and the cutting of unjustified budgetary subsidies.

The proceedings showed that the intentions of the government and the OPZZ coincide as far as activity to more fully satisfy the working people is concerned. The Council of ministers reaffirmed its determination to create the necessary legal-economic conditions for a permanent growth in management efficiency, a firm adherence to cost effectiveness analysis, and an efficient modernization and intensification of economic activity. All of these elements will allow us to meet social expectations. The OPZZ representatives expressed support for the immediate implementation of trade union resolutions and postulates concerning the most urgent social needs and the people's standard of living. The Executive Committee firmly stressed that the implementation of congress decisions cannot reduce the real incomes of workers, especially those with many children, those raising children on their own, the poorest families, and pensioners. This is particularly important in light of the low level of collective consumption. The government indicated that productivity must rise as a basic condition for an improved standard of living. It noted the work being done in this area and the objective economic obstacles making it impossible to immediately fulfill the trade union movement's postulates. The OPZZ Executive Committee regarded it as essential to implement first of all those conclusions connected with maintaining the standard of living. It reiterated its desire to encourage the energetic participation of trade unionists and labor forces in increasing national income and distributing it fairly.

The discussion was largely devoted to housing construction; improving the functioning of the health service, education, and trade; and the development of works' culture, rest, and recreation. The problems of workers incapacitated as a result of harmful working conditions were studied as well.

The trade unionists expressed their concern over wage relations between individual sectors of the national economy.

This situation, it was said, may be improved by means of better work organization, a consistent implementation of the second stage of economic reform, a restructuring of the economy, less central rationing of materials, and, most of all, by overcoming the administrative-bureaucratic barriers hampering the liberation of social initiatives and the Polish people's intellectual potential.

The discussion revealed differences of opinion on ways of attaining the unquestioned goals expressed in the conclusions. The need to further improve joint activity between the state administration and trade unions was stressed.

A total of 24 OPZZ and 8 government representatives spoke.

The Council of Ministers and the OPZZ Executive Committee determined that there will be joint annual assessments of the performance of the timetable, in which appropriate government and OPZZ bodies will cooperate closely. The constructive, open, and cooperative nature of the meeting was stressed and support was expressed for future joint sessions of both bodies.

The OPZZ Executive Committee affirmed its critical stance on trade unions as expressed in the opinions on the 1987 Central Annual Plan and 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan adopted by the Congress of Polish Reborn Trade Unions.

STATE COUNCIL SURVEYS CENSORSHIP, SCIENCE 4 MAR

AU120955 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Mar 87 p 2

[PAP report: "The State Council in Session"]

[Excerpts] The State Council was in session in Belvedere Palace 4 March.

It discussed the strengthening of the impact of the people's councils on the local bodies of state administration. [passage omitted]

Next the State Council examined the report on the 1986 activities of the Main Office of the Control of the Press, Publishing, and Public Performances and noted that in its work the office was motivated by the need to protect the basic interests of the people and the state and that its performance was consistent with legal requirements. The council praised the reduction in censorship interventions (compared with 1985) and expressed special praise for the office's popularizing and preventive activities designed to enforce the law and ensure that opinion-making communities and social organizations know the law on the control of publishing and public performances so as to create a proper climate around this issue.

The State Council studied and approved an evaluation of the development of scientific cadres over the past 29 years. The evaluation was presented by the minister of science and higher education. The State Council noted that the information and conclusions provided by the evaluation are of crucial importance for the development of the policy of awarding scientific degrees and titles. The evaluation pointed out among other things that a loss of proportion continues to occur in the development of scientific cadres and that these disproportions are responsible for cadre shortages in sectors such as the technology of information transfers, transportation, marketing of goods, the protection and development of the natural environment, forecasting economic processes, and management efficiency. Such shortages have also affected a number of social science sectors. The council stressed that for the sake of the economy's future development it is necessary to pay special attention to training scientific cadres for future-oriented sectors such as electronics, automation, robotization, rational exploitation of natural resources, modern energy industry, new materials and new technologies of their production, biotechnology, and food economy. [passage omitted]

CEAUSESCU, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN BANGLADESH

AU121920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1644 GMT 13 Mar 87

[Text] Dhaka AGERPRES 12/3/1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu started, on March 12, an official friendship visit to the People's Republic of Bangladesh, as guests of President Mohammad Ershad and Mme Raushan Ershad.

Upon arrival at the international airport of Dhaka, adorned with the state colours of Romania and Bangladesh, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Mme Elena Ceausescu and Valentine Ceausescu were greeted in a most friendly and cordial manner by the president of the host country and Mme Ershad. The two heads of state expressed their particular satisfaction at meeting for the first time in Bangladesh.

The distinguished Romanian guests were greeted also by the vice-president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Nururl Islam, by Prime Minister Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury, by other officials. The diplomatic heads of mission accredited in Dhaka were presented at the airport.

The Romanian president introduced Dimitrie Ancuta, deputy prime minister, Ioan Totu, foreign affairs minister, the other officials accompanying him to the hosts.

After the official reception ceremony, the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people, accompanied by the hosts, headed for the official residence assigned to them, the Shugandha Palace. There, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu conversed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere with President Hussain Mohammad Ershad and Mme Ershad.

Ceausescu Talks With Ershad

AU122055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1932 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Dhaka AGERPRES, 12-03-1987 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Mme Elena Ceausescu met on March 12, in the afternoon, with President Hussain Mohammad Eershad and Mme Raushan Ershed.

Attending was Valentin Ceausescu.

In an atmosphere of warm friendship, a first exchanges of views was made on the many sided development of the relations between Romania and Bangladesh, and on issues of the international life.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Hussain Mohammad Ershad expressed Romania's and Bangladesh's wish to give new dimensions to their collaboration in economy, technics and science and in other domains. It was stressed that the socio-economic development programs of both countries opened large vistas to the expansion and deepening of the bilateral collaboration and concrete possibilities were examined for the translation into life of new cooperation ventures, including the joint building of units for the higher capitalization of the resources of Bangladesh. The conviction was expressed that the promotion and intensification of these relations served the progress and welfare of the two peoples.

Surveying a number of current aspects of the world situation, the two heads of state approached at length some of the problems confronting today the developing countries. In context, emphasis was placed on the role incumbent on the UN. in international and regional economic organisms, the significance of strengthening the collaboration and unity of action of the developing countries for the global settlement of the underdevelopment-related matters, for the ensurance of their economic prosperity, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The talk revealed the sides' satisfaction at the evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Bangladesh, the fact that the current summit, the understandings to be reached on this occasion would mark an improvement of these relations, which meets the interests of both peoples, of the policy of peace, understanding and broad cooperation among all the nations of the world.

Delegation Attends Dinner

AU122053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1931 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Dhaka AGERPRES 12/3/1987 -- An official banquet was given on March 12 by Hussain Mohammad Ershad and Mme Raushan Ershad, in honour of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu.

The guests included the officials accompanying the Romanian head of state on the visit as well as officials of the host country.

President Hussain Mohammad Ershad and President Nicolae Ceausescu proposed toasts followed with keen attention.

Proceeding in a friendly atmosphere, the banquet was an opportunity for the two heads of state to further cordially converse.

Additional Reportage of Visit

For Dhaka coverage of the visit to Bangladesh by President Ceausescu, including talks held with Bangladesh President Ershad, see the Bangladesh section of the 13 March South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ARMY EXPANDS ROLE IN INDUSTRIAL CONTROL

AU121853 Vienna KURIER in German 12 Mar 87 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Romania: Army To Curb Workers' Rage"]

[Text] Enterprises in Romania's energy sector have been under military control since the start of 1985, and the Army has now stepped in to control more companies. In large heavy industry plants in Brasov, Cluj, and Tirgu Mures in particular, the civilian management has been deprived of its power and replaced by Army officers. The "workers council," whose rights seemed to exist only on paper, has been abolished. Uniformed soldiers now monitor production and workers in its place.

This recent measure is designed to help nip feared new strikes in the bud and prevent acts of sabotage. As the KURIER reported in December, there have been brief strikes, mainly in Transylvania, protesting the disastrous supply of goods.

The HUNGARIAN PRESS OF TRANSYLVANIA, which is produced and distributed illegally and reaches Vienna only after several detoures has also reported on industrial accidents that might have been the result of sabotage. On 15 January, for instance, the roof of the assembly hall of the Union Mining Machinery Enterprise in Satu caved in -- allegedly because of pressure exerted by great masses of accumulated snow.

However, it is strange that the victims' relatives (in February there were already more than 20) were prohibited from publishing obituaries in the local papers. The hospital that treated the injured was surrounded by police. Relatives who were permitted to visit were reminded by the security forces of the "citizen's duty of secrecy."

Central Committee Member Josif Banc promised relatives of the killed and injured "compensation" of 7,000 and 2,500 lei respectively. Was this a form of hush money?

On 26 January, the birthday of state and party chief Ceausescu, there was an explosion at the Ploesti crude oil refinery which claimed five lives. This is also considered to have been an act of sabotage.

Parts of a new government agricultural plan are being put into practice. Villages and scattered settlements with fewer than 500 farms are razed by bulldozers to create new "farmland". The resettled population is placed into new agricutural centers.

Romania's 1986 "success statistics," such as the "record harvest" of 28 million metric tons of grain, are pure fabrication. The high figure was arrived at by combining chaff, hay, and leaves with the grain. This has resulted in the occasional discovery of bits of leaves in bread.

Something similar is also being done in coal production, which, though increases of up to 20 percent are recorded, much of the coal has been adulterated with dead rocks [taubem Gestein]. Out of anger the workers sometimes throw waste trolleys, tools, trash, and support beams onto the coal conveyor belts.

DASCALESCU CABLES LIBYAN COUNTERPART ON ELECTION

AU121116 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 Mar 87 p 4

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, sent a cable to 'Umar Al-Muntasir, secretary of the General People's Congress of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the occasion of his election to the office. The message contains warm greetings and best wishes for health and happiness together with hopes for success in fulfilling the high mission entrusted to him. It also expresses the belief that actions will be taken to more rapidly developed the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Libya in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level.

BRIEFS

WRITERS EMIGRATE TO VIENNA -- After a long wait German-speaking Romanian writers Herta Mueller and Richard Wagner were permitted to leave Romania. The two, who arrived in Vienna recently, are considered the most prominent representatives of the younger generation of writers from Romania's German minority. [Excerpt] [Vienna NEUE AZ in German 11 Mar 87 p 28 AU]

YOUTH PRESIDIUM NOTES YOUTH DAY 'PROVOCATION'

AU121832 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpt] The Youth Relay Race will start on 21 March, but the decision on the plan to route the race through Slovenia will be made on 20 March. Thus, the Federal Committee for youth Day Celebrations will have not have time to change the plan if required. This was stated at a session of the presidium of the Youth Federation of Yugoslavia. Jelena Radovanov reports:

The proposed plan for the passage of the relay race through Slovenia prepared by the Slovene Youth Day Celebrations Committee was rejected by the Federal Youth Day Celebrations Committee at its session yesterday. [11 March]. The new proposal is to be discussed on 20 March. Who is responsible for this time shortage? This was the basic issue in question today.

Some Presidium members also spoke today about the events happening in Ljubljana. Petitions against the relay race are circulating in the Slovene capital, and an exhibition of pictures by the New Collectivism group [responsible for submitting a copy of a Nazi poster as the official Youth Day poster] has opened at the Student Cultural Center in Ljublajana. The exhibition will close on the day the relay race starts.

It was also mentioned that a festival of homosexuals will open in Ljubljana on Youth Day [25 May] which would be the ultimate in provocation, whose improper intentions could not be covered up. [passage omitted]

DIZDAREVIC MEETS DELEGATION LEADERS IN GUYANA

LD121443 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0230 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Text] Georgetown, March 12 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic had meetings here today with the heads of the delegations of Cuba, Nicaragua, Iran, the Arab Republic of Yemen and Guyana.

The meetings offered an opportunity to assess the to-date course of the meeting of the nonaligned countries foreign ministers coordination bureau and review questions of mutual interest.

FURGHER REPORTAGE ON MOJSOV VISIT TO LIBYA

Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD111517 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, who is heading a Yugoslav delegation on a working and friendly visit to the Libyan Jamahiriyah, had a lengthy talk with Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli today. During the exchange of views the two sides noted the positive development of cooperation between the two countries and expressed readiness to expand it in all spheres according to Yugoslavia's and Libya's long-term interests.

During the talks agreement was reached on specific measures to be taken to achieve what has been agreed.

Al-Qadhdhafi and Mojsov also discussed topical international issues, and, in that context, the role and activity of the nonaligned countries with particular emphasis on the situation in Africa.

Departs 11 Mar

LD112309 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Sercice in Serbo-Croatian 2054 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- The minutes of the Yugoslav-Libyan talks were signed this evening in Tripoli. This ended a friendly working visit by a Yugoslav delegation under Lazar Mojsov, vice president of the SFRY Presidency.

Following the formal signing ceremony Mojsov departed for Yugoslavia. He was seen off at Tripoli International Airport by 'Umar Mustafa al-Muntasir, secretary of the General People's Committee, and other senior Libyan officials.

Before leaving, Mojsov made a statement to the JANA news agency. In it, he noted that the Yugoslav delegation's trip to the Libyan Jamahiriyah continues the good tradition of constant contact begun by President Tito and Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

FEDERAL CHAMBER SESSION ON ECONOMICS REPORTED

LD271052 Belgrade TANJUNG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Feb (TANJUG) -- Delegates in the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber today noted that unfavorable economic trends, dramatically evident at the start of the year, cannot be prevented by FEC measures alone but also require the necessary and complete involvement of all subjects from federation organs to organizations of associated labor in this campaign. They also supported measures which should contribute to implementing tasks contained in the economic resolution, on which FEC President Branko Mikulic submitted an introductory report.

All 11 debate participants agreed on one point: It is good that the FEC proposed measures for overcoming negative trends, as alarming results have been recorded in key sectors of the economy. While production and exports are declining consumption and inflation are growing.

Radivoj Tepsic [president of the Federal Chamber Socioeconomic Relations Committee] warned we cannot overcome this economic situation very quickly, an opinion on the whole supported by the other participants. [passage omitted]

According to Verica Dudic, [member of Vojvodina LCY Presidency and Petitions and Complaints Commission president] the FEC report on the gravity of the economic situation is good, and this also refers to the proposed measures, as they are oriented toward the consolidation of economic laws. Ivan Ivanov [Macedonian Federal Chamber representative] spoke of harmful consequences resulting from general and individual consumption. He proposed that they be restricted to the resolutions framework by a law to be passed by the republics and provinces.

It should be stressed, said Zarko Kolenda, [member of LCY Federal Chamber] that the developing situation is not a result of insufficient measures and orientations, but of our behavior and failure to implement what has been agreed on, and even what is contained in the law. [passage omitted]

All previous measures to curb inflation have had minimal results. Do these additional steps offer sufficient guarantee that the situation is likely to change, considering that the solutions being offered are to a greater or lesser extent similar to those applied so far, asked Dragoljub Jakic [Montenegran Federal Chamber representative]. Unless we put these measures into practice, there cannot be realistic conditions for better results, primarily in production. I have nothing against imports of consumer goods, he added, but when we talk about production, imports of raw materials must take precedence.

Natan Bernot [Slovenian Federal Chamber representative] said that conditions were clear, but that delegates lacked proposals they would be able to explain to labor. It is above all else essential that the dinar regain its value. The entire economy is adapting itself to inflation, which generates further inflation. Production should be organized in a way that will increase labor productivity. It is essential to increase personal incomes in production, and to tie them productivity. Such production can only be organized by well-paid experts. [passage omitted]

In the opinion of Milos Vasic [Serbian Federal Chamber representative] additional measures have not been employed properly. Working organizations spend about 10 percent of their total income on interest rates. The economy alone cannot bear the burden of stabilization. Therefore, as he put it, solutions should be sought in a different sort of tax policy. He also called for (?self-managing interest communities in their budgets to make returns to economy) to stimulate exports above all else.

The solution for overall stabilization, according to Zarija Martinovic, [Serbian Federal Chamber representative], lies in developing a realistic economy based on natural and not conventional laws, on respect for legality and priority of a higher aim and, finally, work. Without these three elements, even if we pass millions of laws, we cannot progress, he stressed. Peter Hedzet [Slovenian Federal Chamber representative] added to Martinovic's statement, warning that the Federal Chamber needs considerably greater responsibility to tackle the problems.

After the debate, in which Stevan Petrov, Vilko Jelen, [Slovenian Federal Chamber representative], and Neset Zubi [member of Kosovo Provincial Executive Council] also took part, the Chamber adopted resolutions connected with this topic.

Proceeding from the realistic picture of the present economic situation contained in the report, the Federal Chamber supported the FEC position on suppressing negative tendencies. However, it emphasized that this cannot be achieved by the SFRY Assembly and the FEC alone, but by increasing production and exports, as well as by reducing consumption and inflation. This requires full contributions from other subjects, starting with basic organizations of associated labor. Continuing the session, the Federal Chamber supported the proposed amendments and addenda to the social contract on joint bases and criteria for self-managing regulation of relations in acquiring and distributing income, assessing it as a solid basis for the further pursuit of agreements. Amendments are vital for the law on general income and earnings to be applied by 1 July. The SFRY Assembly is one of this important document's 27 signatories.

Discussing problems of developing small businesses, Federal Chamber delegates concluded that it is vital to intensify the activities of all subjects within the limits of their competence to overcome the present unfavorable situation. It was suggested that authorized federal organs initiate and propose measures to more quickly implement the established policy. According to one conclusion, changes in the Constitution and the law on associated labor should create conditions for small businesses becoming an integral part of overall economic development. Also, the existing systemic solutions in with this field should be examined and possibly exapanded. The FEC was also tasked to monitor implementation of these and previous conclusions and to brief the SFRY Assembly on any problems.

In the discussion, which was induced by FEC assessments on problems encountered in implementing the SFRY Assemblys' on conclusions, faster development of small businesses, delegates agreed a main obstacle to this lies in inadequate regulations, especially an inadequate tax system whose only purpose is now, as was said, to fill the treasury. [passage omitted]

The Federal Chamber also adopted a report on cooperation between the SFRY Assembly and representative bodies of other states in the past year, as well a 1957's program of cooperation. Additionally adopted was a decision on distributing funds for constructuring necessary buildings for the federation and for equipping federal organs and organizations in 1987. On this occasion, the FEC was asked to by April prepare a report on the situation of buildings for transportation and importance for the federation -- and if it finds it necessary, to propose necessary measures.

The adoption of two intervention laws relating to personal income distribution was preceeded by FEC member Janko Obocki's disheartening report. His warnings about threats to the economy's accumulation and reserve funds, strengthened the FEC's belief that with the new intervention law temporarily banning distribution of some funds for personal incomes, efforts should be made to prevent further impoverishment of work organizations' business funds. Of course, personal incomes should grow -- this is the attitude of the FEC -- but only through greater labor productivity. Thus it would be wrong to talk about a "freezing" of personal incomes, but instead only about distribution's orientation this year.

The reason for the other law's passage, which "freezes" personal incomes in banks, self-managing interest communities, insurance institutes, lotteries, betting offices and associations of associated labor organizations, is of another nature. According to Obocki, it is believed that those employed in the above-mentioned organizations did not respect last year's intervention law and that they irritated other workers receiving excessive personal incomes. This halting of personal incomes is temporary and, by law, will last until the end of June. The Federal Chamber adopted both laws under a shortened procedure and without discussion.

As with the previous two laws, the Federal Chamber unanimously and without lengthy discussion adopted another two intervention law. Their introductory report was submitted by Federal Secretary for Finance. He recalled that noneconomic and nonproductive investments, which ought to be restricted, last year recorded excessive growth and that their partial deceleration was only due to measures taken in the year's second half. The FEC proposed a law on this account which would, effectively and with as few exceptions as possible, counter the weakening of investment construction in noneconomic fields.

An already noticeable danger of rising consumption in the social superstructure will be eliminated through timely intervention stipulated by the law on temporarily banning disposal of a portion of funds (?of the budgets of self-managing interest communities.)

CKREBIC ADDRESSES LCY CC ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

LD221616 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0952 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 22 Feb (TANJUG) -- To continue along the path of "traditional industrialism" would mean reconciliation in advance to all the consequences, particularly to the absence of developments in the direction of quality, as the effect of knowledge on increasing the social product is negligible. Our almost obsessive preoccupation with the quantity and not the quality of development is a logical consequence of this process, warned Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. At the beginning of his introductory report at the sixth session of the LCY Central Committee he spoke about ideopolitical questions and tasks of the LC to establish and implement the strategy of the country's technological development.

It is the duty of the LC, Ckrebic pointed out, on the basis of acquired knowledge from the political and ideological points of view, to asess the character of the proposed strategy and supportive measures, as well as the vital need to create conditions for their effectiveness on changes in the country's development policy. He quoted assertions from scientists that science should be reaffirmed in an organized way in our country, with scientific knowledge transformed into practical technology and new products. There are also warnings from associated labor organizations confronted with the world market, whose experiences at times have been rather bitter.

In order to increase the social product by 1 unit of growth, Ckrebic recalled, Yugoslavia has needed for each of the last 10 years to increase investments for capital and labor by 1 percent. In some developed countries over the same period the effect of new technologies on increasing the social product was as high as 60 percent. In light of this, a favorable position for us in the international division of labor is only possible if we stop delaying our own meeting with the future.

Ckebric then went onto cite some research results about recent losses encourted on a majority of export products created by old-fashioned technologies, processes and procedures. For this reason our products fetch prices which are from 30 to 70 percent lower on convertible markets than those of our competitors. It is alarming that the Yugoslav economy, with its present structure and technological level, will not be able to create these new products that will, when compared to 1983, constitute 40 percent of supply on the world market as early as 1990.

These predictions, Ckrebic noted, seem exaggerated and give too gloomy a picture; but the only aim of such warnings is to draw attention to the need for examination and testing. While at the beginning of the seventies we were not sufficiently experienced or informed about world technological progress, which is understandable to a certain extent and therefore justified, I am not sure, he added, that this justification can or must be repeated today. An old proverb says: "It is shameful to trip over the same stone twice." [passage omitted]

There were some signals in our country not to take account of the need for economic restructuring but these have been lost in the clash of the small volume of exports, increased imports of equipment, and the enormous growth in the need for expensive electricity. This "energy cramp," Ckrebic said, continues up to the present day; its consequences forcefully push us to the margins of the real questions of our future development.

Disagreeing with the belief that our place in the technological world can only be measured by the number of computers, even taking into account all those serving the military-industrial complex, Ckrebic noted that there are other measurements, parameters that can foment defeatism or even glorification, depending on what one wants to achieve. This is why the LC has the duty to analyze the situation in individual segments of society, as well as assessing the readiness of subjective forces when problems are numerous and a solution cannot yet be seen.

Ckrebic then highlighted two facts. After frequently emphasizing our country's natural resources in the past, present assessments of our exceptional advantage in raw materials and energy have become more realistic, and thus more modest. The other fact refers to our domestic scientific and research potential. It is by no means negligible, but a critical review would be welcome. The distribution of scientific cadres is especially unfavorable. To young people and capable cadres, the attraction of noneconomic spheres (administration, foreign trade, independent institutes and similar organizations) is still obvious. The cadre structure in the economy can hardly survive within the context of our technological future, and it is the role of the LC to point out the anomalies in the development and the ideological and political consequences of such a situation, and to influence the reorienting of trends and behavior in a sensible and realistic way.

For Ckrebic, the transformation of scientific results into a specified technological procedure is one of the most complex and long-term processes, and our weaknesses are most prominent precisely at this stage. Engineering and other cadres are nowhere near sufficiently trained for the development, adoption and transfer of new technologies. Despite specific tasks set in educaton, tackling this major question requires the support of the economic system, in order that associated labor behave in a logical and rational way. The most natural, Ckrebic suggested, would be a change in the positions of organizations of associated labor regarding the distribution of income, the application of economic coercion (in order that organizations of associated labor be in charge of progress) and systemic benefits for cadres themselves. Almost everything else is nonsystemic and declarative. [passage omitted]

The major criticism of self-managing interest communities which operate on a scheme of "a little bit for everyone" and "everyone should live" is justified. According to Ckrebic, the economic policy measures have yet to create a more favorable social atmosphere for scientific and research activities. There is a vital need to raise the level and social value of knowledge. In recent years allocations for science have dropped compared to the social product and they amount to about 0.91 percent (in 1965 - 0.93; in 1980 - 0.25; in 1981 1.23 percent) [as received]. [passage omitted]

Special emphasis in the introductory report is given to criticisms on education. Our reforms do not pay sufficient attention to new knowledge which augur technological revolutions. Natural and exact sciences in education are neglected. The center for strategic studies in Belgrade warns that basic subjects required by new technology - mathematics, physics, logic, computer and language studies, are not given priority in primary and secondary schools. [paragraph continues]

The important prerequisites for the training of young scientific cadres inevitably include those concerned with existence -- apartments, rewards, motivation and so on. In this respect, for instance, "the program of 2,000 innovative cadres" in Slovenia can be informative and inspiring to others.

Ckrebic warned that we must destroy resolutely and without prejudice the barriers protecting conservative and hardened systematizations of jobs in collectives, which correspond to technological developments in the sixties and are incapable of comprehending what is going on in the sphere of world technology today, let alone the future.

Recalling that technological development is a component of the strategy of the development of society, Ckrebic drew attention to the importance of conditions which the economic system should create so that associated labor can behave in a logical way. Following its responsibility, as determined at the 13th LCY Congress, the LC should campaign for these conditions, trying to motivate and mobilize all subjective socialist forces. Without these conditions the strategy of technological development will remain a state document, lacking vital energy and inevitably condemned to oblivion. [passage omitted]

The next question of an ideological nature, to which the LC should give as specific an answer as possible, boils down to the following: Do contemporary trends in scientific and technological development negate our socialist self-managing system? Reiterating that technology is not, as one puts it, socially "neutral", Ckrebic said that it does not carry a social and historic seal in the individual application, but in the entire structure in which it exists, functions and develops, within the reproduction cycle of specific social communities. This is why it would be unscientific and dangerous to deny the social influence of technological achievements, just as it is scientifically meaningless to reject these achievements as inadequate and dangerous to the basic values in a social system. [passage omitted]

Bearing in mind some warnings from associated labor, Ckrebic raised the dilemma of whether one should "develop basic technologies or rationalize the already existing branch technologies." He proposed flexibility, meaning that the existing technologies should also be perfected and not abandoned on a mass scale, because today they secure income and accummulation and represent the material basis for future technological developments.

In Ckerbic's opinion, the inclusion of Yugoslavia in modern trends of world scientific-technological progress means the analysis of all aspects and possibilities of developing and promoting cooperation in this sphere, both with industrially developed and with developing countries, especially the nonaligned. This is required by the position of the 13th LCY Congress, as well as by the documents on development, especially social plans and the long-term program of economic stabilization. [passage omitted]

Stressing the above, Ckrebic proposed that our strategy of technological development must contain the foundations and framework for cooperation with developing countries, and adequate involvement of the economy and scientific institutions in modern international projects, created and realized by the developed industrial world of the east and west. Ckrebic emphasized those projects which are implemented on European soil, such as "Eureka" and the CEMA "complex program."

Within the context of this topic, Ckrebic recalled the the SFRY has never secured or based its international status on the concept of isolationism toward the world or on autarkic development. On the contrary, even in the most difficult international circumstances, our socialist self-managing concept of development and our nonaligned foreign policy which results from it, have always had as a prerequisite, opennes to the world and an involvement in all the international political, economic and civilization developments in general, on the principles of equality and mutual benefit among the countries and people. According to Ckrebic, it is the duty of the LC, to give full support to state and other social organs of the country, and to their efforts aimed at further promoting the SFRY's relations with the world in all domains of cooperation.

In calling for conclusions to be passed at this session, Ckrebic suggested that the Central Committee, in conjunction with support for the concept on which the strategy is based, should become involved to the end, in order that changes to and the perfecting of the economic system should not be carried out half-way, and that all difficulties should be overcome.

Once again he drew attention to the fact that valuable time should not be lost in resolving the dilemma of whether or not we should become oriented toward fundamental research. All the warnings point out that a country with such an educational and creative potential must deal with basic science. This research should be dominant at universities. In addition, able-cadred independent institutes and research centers should consolidate their scientific and development links with universities. This, of course, applies for developed research centers of work organizations as well.

When it comes to our science and economy's participation in scientific programs organized by industrially developed countries, it would be wrong and untenable if we encountered isolationism toward Yugoslavia, where it is treated only as a buyer of knowledge, technology, and equipment. Our country can draw its own conclusions for its future, said Dusan Ckrebic, finishing his introductory speech at the LCY Central Committee plenum.

VOJVODINA LC DISCUSSES 'MORAL SKEPTICISM'

LD121201 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 12 Mar 87

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 11 Mar (TANJUG) -- More than 220,000 communists in Vojvodina have called for united action by the LCY to create conditions for rapidily overcoming the state of moral skepticism and differing views regarding the issues clearly and uniformly established at the 13th LCY Congress, the LC congresses, and conferences of the republics and provinces.

This was raised by Janko Drca in his introductory report at today's session of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee. He stressed that increasing attempts to disqualify the 13th LCY Congress through the assumption that it was a "congress of compromises" should not be underestimated. [paragraph continues]

These attempts to undervalue its importance are the result of skepticism within the LC, having been influenced by violent attacks of antisocialist and anti-self-managing forces trying to impose their concepts in the period between the two congresses.

According to Drca, the central issue that concentrates all the ideological disturbances, differences and confrontations, and "opens up the fronts," is the continued development of the material basis and quality of socialist self-managing production relations. Though we are faced with proposals for different alternatives, we must be aware that the blow is directed at the fundamental orientations of the Constitution of 1974. For this reason there is a slight request to go back to the Constitution of 1963 and to strengthen the role of state in economy. The prominence of our economic laws are hushed up today because the classical role of the state in the economy has been spreading while self-managing integration processes were suppressed.

Janko Drca pointed out that there is a greater concern about the increasingly aggressive penetration of foreign ideas and ideologies than the readiness to expose them. Numerous examples, particularly in the public media, culture and journalism, even in the life of party organizations, show that this is not an "invented danger" but how extensive these ideological orientations are present in the social scene. [passage omitted]

We continue to be confronted with various ideological and political controversies and pressures, concentrated on undermining the foundations of the country's federative system and establishment, particularly through the aggressive infiltration of unitarist and separatist-nationalist awareness, which has tried to persuade the public that the constitution of 1974 generated the crisis and opened up and legalized the process of decay of Serbia's united territory and statehood. This means a rotten political compromise made under the pressure of Itio and Kardelj resulted in the creation of the autonomous provinces, and that they were not the fruit of historical course or the development of the revolution and of the relations in the Yugoslav federation, based on its gains and foundations, Drca stressed. [passage omitted]

Drca drew attention to the increasingly obvious unification and integration of various antisocialist and anti-self-managing forces. He illustrated this with the latest examples from the "Memorandum", the "Contribution to the Slovene National Programe," the "Solidarity Fund" as the opposition political organization, Youth Day posters, and attempts to launch the private paper "Self-Administration," various pamphlets, literary and journalistic works.

Nationalism can never be restricted to territorial borders, because one type of nationalism always causes and provokes the other. This is why we are saying, Drca concluded, that the struggle against nationalism must be a persistent and resolute one, waged daily in families, schools, offices, public media, journalism, the SAWP, among young people -- wherever it occurs. [passage omitted]

Assessing as favorable the proposal of the SFRY Presidency on constitutional changes, Dusan Popovic stressed that all our previous constitutions have been respected both from the class and national points of view. He warned that our revolution would be in serious danger if there were a departure from these fundamental orientations. According to Zanko Padjen, inconsiderate and dangerous propaganda of the so-called Solidarity Fund, criticism launched by supporters of alternative movements having the Yugoslav People's Army as its target, articles in NOVA REVIJA of Ljubljana, and the provocation of the group "New Collectivism" all represent premeditated actions of the enemies of socialism and self-management. [passage omitted]

Taking part in the discussion, Djordje Stojsic, president of the Jojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium, asked what had been done and what results had been achieved in the struggle against all the forms of outdated consciousness on which the party congresses pronounced their judgement. There are continual and unscrupulous proposals to restore the LC's leading role. However, workers are not indifferent as to who will decide on income. In all cases where the decision on income does not rest with the workers, they are expropriated. In Stojsic's opinion, this is the essence of conflict between self-management and other ideological tendencies.

Thus the importance of the issue on whether the material basis of self-management will be further restricted. Although not without resistance, we are gradually achieving the unity of measures and systemic conditions which will achieve more rapid development and differentiation on the basis of labor and result from labor.

Speaking on the upcoming constitutional changes, Djordje Stojsic said that the SFRY Presidency's proposal has a precisely-defined ideopolitical orientation. Its purpose is to strengthen the responsibiity of associated labor, working people, and the nations and nationalities for developing a united Yugoslavia. As far as changes to the Serbian Constitution are concerned, Stojsic stated it was very important not to politicize certain issues and to eliminate pressures and attempts to extort one solution or another. The discussion must rely on the "force of argument and not on the argument of force." The LCY must have a uniform approach to all these issues, he stressed.

TRADE WITH ALBANIA IN 1986 FALLS BELOW PLANS

AU111453 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Mar 87 p 4

[Text] Belgrade -- Last year Yugoslavia and Albania traded goods and services worth $92.7 million, which is 9.8 percent more than in 1985 but still less than the planned trade of $120 million. This was reported at the session of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber's section for economic relations with Albania.

Last year Yugoslav exports to Albania were worth $47.2 million while the value of imported goods from Albania was $45.5 million.

The main Yugoslav import from Albania is electric energy -- in 1986 we imported 1.1 billion kilowatt hours worth over $30 million. Yugoslav exports are varied and consist of equipment, machines, household appliances, and consumer goods.